TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

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and Lawrence streets.

If Postmaster General Payne keeps up the gait he has taken, he will destroy all the reputation as a spoilsman which the Wisconsin reformers have given him It is estimated that Senator Teller's

speech on the Philippines will cover nearly as much space in the Congressional Record as his great effort in favor of 16 to 1. And It will be about as effective.

The police arrangements for the protection of Prince Henry while in this country are said to be very thorough. Any injury to him while the guest of the United States would be a deplorable event.

The unexpectedly prompt disposal of the war-tax question by the House opens the way for speedy consideration of the Cuban reciprocity question, which the President urged should follow the other.

Hon. John Barrett, St. Louis world's fair commissioner to Asia, pronounces Siam interesting country of the globe and King Chulalongkorn "the ablest statesman in Asia." Western people are just beginning to learn that there are able statesmen in Asia

German-Americans are very independent Congressman Wheeler's speech making contemptuous allusions to Prince Henry should cost the Democratic party thouthis city says Wheeler "came very near

The St. Louis Republic, Democratic but patriotic, roasts Congressman Wheeler, of Kentucky, for what it calls his shallow and | 100 per cent. is retained, they will pay ill-bred speech in the House a few days ago. "If Democracy," it says, "is so feebly tional characteristic, then we are truly in a | ing statements of the Oxnard promoters

A statement prepared by the Treasury Department shows that the debt of the United States, which in 1865 was \$78.25 per in 1901 only \$13.45 per capita, the annual interest charge, which was \$4.29 per capita in 1865, was 38 cents per capita in 1901. In 1865 the government was paying from 4 to 73-10 per 1901 half of the entire debt drew only 2 per cent. interest. It may be remarked incidentally that these results are due to Republican financiering and administration.

Prudent Democrats may see the necessity of having the views of Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, repudiated, since silence may be interpreted as a tacit in-There are thousands of men in this country with votes to whom race stands for a great deal. The epithet "little Dutchman' cannot be otherwise than offensive to German-born people in this country. For that reason it may be expected that some action will be taken by Democrats in Congress designed to show that they have no sympathy with the boor of Kentucky.

be built and controlled by that denominapacity of religious denominations to carry into execution extensive and expensive plans for the relief of humanity. If a similar project had been undertaken by a few public-spirited men without the aid of a denomination it would in all probability have falled. But through the organization of a great church, with its many thousands of communicants, each inspired by its memories and by faith in its mission, the humblest becomes a contributor. At the present time the State and the wealthy are supporting the universities and colleges of | did not prevent the party from succeeding the country, while the high school has taken the place of the academy, yet it should be gratefully remembered that most of the higher institutions of learning upon which the country depends for its educated founded and sustained by religious denominations. Their academies were scattered over the new country doing a grand work long before the public thought it could support a high school

The Democrats in the House gave the country a mild surprise by asking that the bill repealing the war taxes be put upor its passage by unanimous consent. Ostensibi; done because the majority had decided to have the fate of the bill determined without an amendment and after two days' debate. Two days' debate seems to be

DAILY JOURNAL leads to the conclusion that it is more than nate a lifelong abolitionist for President that the trade is actually congested." quently, a bill over which Republicans ex- theless, Mr. Cockran made a good speech perity than it could carry. pected to see a hot battle has been passed for a Democratic audience, and when he without a dissenting vote. It is possible assured them that "the defeat of the Rethe Democrats feared that the attention | publican party is essential to the safety which Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, has of the Republic" they probably believed revenue act which could stand without in- | publican rule than it does under Demoflicting injury upon those who pay the cratic. What the Democratic party needs taxes, the House leaders deemed it better to wipe out the last vestige of the taxes im- | with modern progress and a revival of \$5.00 posed in 1898 to meet the extra expendthat the condition of the public service no longer requires the collection of a special war revenue

ABSURDITIES OF THE FOES OF CUBA. The Detroit Journal gave considerable space, a few days ago, to the publication of the statements made by those interested in the beet-sugar industry in Michigan. The gist of the statements is that while the en-State it is about to make marvelous progress hereafter if the tariff on Cuban sugar is not reduced. It has always been thus with the sugar-beet bantling-remarkable for what it is going to be. If any advantage is given to Cuba thousands of farmers will not plant a sugar-beet seed next spring. And yet we are importing 1,600,000 tons of sugar, and will import as much annually if not more as the years pass, judging from the experience of the last decade. Do the promoters of the beetsugar industry or experiment in this country imagine that the sensible people of the United States will believe their assumption that the reduction of the sugar duty 25 per cent. on Cuba's 700,000 tons will affect the duty on the other 900,000 tons which must be imported? It is a specific duty-so much on the pound regardless of the price. Will DENVER, COL.-Louthan & Jackson, Fifteenth | not the price of sugar depend just the same upon the quantity upon which the highest duty is paid whether that quantity is 1,600,000 tons or 900,000? Of course it will and those who are assuming the contrary are counting upon the ignorance of the American people. The chief argument of the beet-sugar promoters is that reducing the duty on Cuban sugar 25 per cent, will cause the specific duty on three-fourths of

the sugar imported to shrink. The public cannot be expected to accept without outside evidence the statements of the beet-sugar promoters. Two years ago the chief promoter demonstrated that if sugar were admitted free of duty the beet-sugar interest could successfully compete with the world. Now he declares that the industry will be throttled unless the present duty on raw sugars, over 100 per cent., shall be continued, presumably until the end of time. Those who have made the summaries of the work of the industry in Michigan as published by the Detroit Journal seem to have the same unfortunate looseness when dealing with figures. A few weeks ago the number of persons employed by the beet-sugar industry was put at 34,000; now the number is \$5,000. One says that the duty of 100 per cent. on raw sugar is necessary to maintain the standard of American wages, while another says the vast amount of hand cultivation is done by farmers' boys, to whom a small compensation is paid. Which of these statements is true? The master of the Naional Grange goes before the ways and means committee and speaks favorably of beet-sugar culture; it is announced that 500,000 farmers protest against a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar because they are members of that organization, when all the interest which 90 per cent. of the farmers have in the beet-sugar experiment is that, so long as the present duty of over nearly two prices for the sugar they consume. It is because of the vicious attacks upon the proposition to aid Cuba and upon the men who favor what they regard as justice to Cuba that a few of the conflict-

REORGANIZING THE DEMOCRATIC

PARTY. The banquet in Brooklyn, Saturday night, in honor of the memory of Samuel J. Tilden was evidently planned as part of the reorganizing or resurrecting process which some of the party leaders are trying to inaugurate. There is no particular reason

develops utter incompetence. The country could bardly get along without the Democ- | ple no longer used it for recreation. racy as a party of opposition, but with the Democracy as the party of administration it could not get along at all.

Attempting to analyze the reason why differences of opinion among Republicans at the polls, while differences much less serious would rend the Democratic party

The reason is perfectly plain. Republicans are in politics for themselves. Democrats for their country. Republicans prefer power to principles. Democrats seek power to enforce principles. Republicans allow nothing to interfere with success in getting possession of office. Democrats will sacrifice all prospects of office rather than

suppress or compromise an opinion. cility in substituting phrases for facts, and lities for transportation can carry it, the of conveying misinformation in the most production of iron ore in the lake region approved epigrammatic style. If the Re- | the present year will exceed 25,000,000 tons. publicans are in politics for themselves "The weak point," he adds, "is in the only, how does it happen that the country transportation facilities from the docks to owes every important achievement of the the furnaces. The railroads have not last forty years, and all its prosperity and enough cars and locomotives. Never in progress during that period to the Re- my long experience in the iron trade have

more than organization is more sympathy genuine patriotism.

MR. SCHWAB'S REPORT.

The interview published in yesterday's nent residence. Journal with Mr. Charles M. Schwab, pres-Ident of the United States Steel Corporation, who has just returned after an absence of nearly two months in Europe, was full of interest for his countrymen. Few New York Sun Americans who go abroad get as good an inside view of the current of European life as Mr. Schwab did. Most Americans who do Europe meet scarcely anybody outside of hotels and railroad trains, and their casual contact with shopkeepers does not add much to their stock of information. The average congressman who goes abroad has no facilities for getting in touch with representative foreigners, and the views concerning European affairs which he brings back were probably formed before he went away. Mr. Schwab met men of affairs, men of brains and men of wealth in every country that he visited-diplomatists, statesmen, bankers, manufacturers, millionaires and others who represent the power behind thrones. These people knew about Mr. Schwab in advance of his coming, and wherever he went private houses, clubs and banquet halls were open to him. In London he banqueted at the Carlton Club, lunched at Parliament House with Mr. Chamberlain and other prominent persons, and was the guest of the lord mayor at the Mansion House. These facts are intended to show the kind of people Mr. of gauging current public opinion. He says he found a feeling of the utmost friendliness for the United States existing every- | said Mrs. Trizlitt. where in Europe, combined with intense interest in the question of industrial combinations and universal desire on the part and about American methods. The interest verywhere shown in the American Steel Corporation as the greatest industrial combination ever known and the attentions paid himself as its head convinced Mr. Schwab that Americans are on the right track to control the markets of the world and that intelligent foreigners recognize than ever ready to demonstrate that the greater the scope of the combination the greater the possibilities for economy, and consequently the greater the possibilities for the reduction of cost. With these objects in view we must have our great plants equipped and manned to perfection, and no care or proper expense must be spared to keep these plants modern and at the highest point that ingenulty, skill and enterprise can reach." This gives the true keynote of all modern capitalization and cost of production and increase of output. that, rightly applied, they are invincible, is so plain that one cannot but wonder that any person should even have questioned their legitimacy. Every combination of attains these two results contributes to the where to learn more of American business they are regarded with favor in all coun-"Heretofore," said Mr. combination of the steel industries of this ordinary business venture of great magni-

world enabled Mr. Schwab to deliver a very interesting message The convention of the League of Amerwhy Mr. Tilden should be canonized as a was a dismal failure. It was very like a political saint, though he was far superior | failure when held here several years ago, to any of the present-day Democratic lead- | when the membership was 103,000 instead ers. As the reorganizers were looking for of 10,500, as at present. At one time there an anniversary his birthday would serve as were fifty papers devoted to cycling in- and conquest, since he so strongly conwell as any other. Whatever he may have | terests; now there is but one. A few years been in other respects, he was a sound- ago there were clubs by the hundreds, but money man, and no party whip or per- | no one hears of them to-day. This failsuasion could ever have made him sup- ing off an exchange attributes to a lack of port the Democratic platforms of recent | advertising-to a failure to keep wheeling before the public. The real cause of the The principal orator of the occasion at | decline is that cycling has ceased to be a the Brooklyn banquet was Hon. Bourke fad or general recreation. Tens of thou-Cockran, who keeps speeches in stock. Mr. | sands of people rode wheels because every-Cockran is always brilliant and some- body else did. By degrees young people times logical, but he never allows facts to and older began to discover that cycling interfere with his periods. On this occa- was a wearisome recreation and began to sion he dwelt lovingly on the past history drop it. Now the bicycle is used by those of the Democratic party, showing what a | who desire to save time in business. The hard party it was to kill and what a habit | person who can get to his employment in The success of the Methodists in raising | it had of pulling itself together and carry- | less time or whose occupation requires him | a large amount of money for a hospital, to ing elections in spite of previous defeats, to go from place to place about town will Something could of course be said on that always have a wheel. As there are tens tion, furnishes another example of the ca- line, and Mr. Cockran said it well. He of thousands of such, there will always be failed to say, however, what is true, that a good demand for good machines at fair | character? Will more power compensate the party has always been more useful in prices, but not one-fifth the demand there defeat than in victory. Out of power it was for them five or six years ago. No serves as a check and brake on the Re- | advertising or keeping bicycling before the publican party, but in power it invariably public could have arrested the decline in the use of the wheel when it set in. Peo-

R. G. Dun & Co.'s last weekly review of trade said that in the iron and steel industry "It is now being demonstrated that there is such a thing as too much prosperity. During the last few years there has been such a marvelous expansion in domestic business that the capacity of furnaces and mills, as well as transporting facilities, have falled to keep pace. The result is a gradual falling behind with deliveries and a tendency of buyers to send orders abroad whenever needs are urgent.' Interesting confirmation of this is found in a statement by the president of the American Shipbuilding Company, who says that This illustrates Mr. Cockran's happy fa- if the mines can produce it and the facilample time for consideration of such a publican party? And if Democrats prefer I seen such a condition of affairs as exists ital offense-Louisiana, Delaware and Alameasure; indeed, the action of the minority | principles to power, why did they nomi- | to-day. The demand for material is such | bama,

was needed, unless there should be time to | in 1872 and accept the dictation and lead- is probably the first time in the history of debate the entire tariff question. Conse- ership of Populists in 1896 and 1900? Never- the world that any country had more pros-

penhans will be received with sincere regret in this city, where he was well known and respected. After honorable service evoked might inspire him to make another | him. Yet, somehow or other, the Republic | in the United States navy during the civil attack. While there are items in the war always gets along vastly better under Re- | war Mr. Wappenhans continued in the signal service and was for many years the forecast official of the United States Weather Bureau at this point. He was a faithful member of the Loyal Legion and an ardent American. On his retirement from the government service a few months ago he went to Germany to visit relatives, intending to return to this city for perma-

THE HUMORISTS.

New Literary Scheme.

"She expects to cut a dash in literature." "Yes, her idea is to write a realistic sea novel and spell out all the swear words!"

An Annoying Question.

Somerville (Mass.) Journal. Teddy-Mamma, Tommy knocked me down on the way home from school to-day. (After a pause.) But I gave him a bat in the eye! Mamma-Before he knocked you down, Teddy,

Less Trouble.

Washington Star. "Cholly Chubbs is raising a mustache," said

one young woman. "I hadn't observed it," said the other. 'Probably not. He's raising it on his valet. Not nearly so much trouble, and he can watch

From Bad to Worse.

Myer-I believe we will follow the same occu-

Gyer-Get out! What would plumbers do in a place where the water pipes couldn't freezeeven if there was any water?

It Didn't Work.

"I read an article on "The Management of Schwab met and the opportunities he had Husbands' in the Ladies' Own Journal which good humor was to have an elegant dinner wait- | were unearthed, including two letters writ-

"And did you make the experiment?" asked 'Yes; and he has been mad ever since because from the post in 1733, and states that the post had then been under construction for

of the expense of the dinner. ---A Case Requiring Management.

"Is there a way," inquired the young woman

ruining my finger nails?" "Yes, ma'am," replied the dealer in photographers' supplies. "Every time you get any on your hands you should take some Patagonian soap and give them a thorough washing in clean that there was an Indian village at the water, wiping them dry afterward." "But I don't know where to get Patagonian | tlement, but these documents disprove

soap. I've never heard of it before." "Oh, well-er-any other soap will do just as

AMERICAN IDEALS.

Is Expansion a Menace to Them-Criticism of Mr. Foulke.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal I note in the Journal this morning an until it reached the Mississippi)-but this Associated Press dispatch from New York to furnish any more money with which to trous Chickasaw campaign, and the death light Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, and that henceforth that imposing and inspir-As the Journal headlines pithily put it. the government has "no money to burn"

I also notice in the same paper the declaration of Mr. Foulke before a patriotic society to the effect that no danger threatens American ideals from our present stinctively putting "this and that gether," I cannot escape the conviction that the Journal and Mr. Foulke are wrong. When the New York dispatch says the burning all these years can no longer keep it alight," does that not mean a popular decadence in that sentiment—the traditional American spirt-and is this not prophetic

of the shattering of American ideals? When one recalls the startling change in American public opinion on the subject of expansion" in the last five years, a change involving the basic principles of republican government, one must be optimistic indeed to see no possible menace therefrom. When such intelligent, courageous and patriotic leaders of public opinion as the Journal and Mr. Foulke are alike indifferent to this fundamental change, is not this alone one of the most conclusive proofs of the Greek of the New Testament it would, of taking." The business men of the old existence of a real, if insidious, danger to | course, be turned into the English of to-

American ideals? One can understand, however, if not sym-Journal because of its obligation as a party | the times have changed to such an extent | scriptions and photographs of many sucorgan to acquiesce in the actions and pol- that that version does not express the true ican Wheelmen, in Connecticut last week, icy of its party when once formally adoptprerogatives. But Mr. Foulke was not bound by partisan ties. As an avowed and honest independent he is in duty bound to give good reasons for his right-about-face | ever be wholly supplanted, as it is proon American expansion via colonization tected by a sort of sacred and reverent

demned Hawaiian annexation a few years The nature of the admitted change from the republican to the imperial policy, from government by consent to a government by force-for that is what the last analysis reveals-is so violent that the grave responsibility rests upon the authors and abettors of this change to prove its wisdom and justice. Certainly Mr. Foulke's argument that the next generation of Filipinos 'will approve' our coercion of their fadoes not meet the case, for the effect of coercion upon them is only one and the lesser consideration. The paramount question is, what is the effect of this coercion upon America life and character? That is essentially a moral question, one of common honesty and fair play. Can a republic long maintain its vitality and integrity as a republic at home, while violating its spirit and repudiating its fundamental doctrines abroad? Can it do this in a spirit of sincerity? If not, can it do this at all without doing a grave and double wrong? And does not the wrongdoer suffer more in reality than the victim? Can might make right? Can great riches repay men and nations for the loss of good for less or low-grade patriotism? Will the waving of the flag over a hundred conquered peoples compensate for the loss of the cherished ideals of liberty and equality that "old glory" once stood for? It devolves on Mr. Foulke and his fellow-'expansionists' -- strenuous statesmen, captains of industry and political parasites-to meet these questions and to solve the problem of destiny which they suggest. These leaders of the Republic have challenged the very law of its birth and being, and it is for them to meet the issue with wisdom and justice, as well as with much-vaunted B. B. JOHNSON. Richmond, Feb. 17.

If Leo Lives One Year More.

It is pointed out that if Leo XIII is spared to see the year 1903, that year will be to him one of quite exceptional interest, a veritable "annus mirabilis." everybody knows it will be his silver jubilee of papacy (elected Pope Feb. 20, 1878). but more than that it will also be his golden jubilee as cardinal (proclaimed by Pius | who will have mercy shown them. IX in the consistory of Dec. 19, 1853), and his diamond jubilee of episcopacy (preconized archbishop of Damletta by Gregory XVI on Jan. 27, 1843, and consecrated Feb. 19.) Such a triple jubilee, if his Holiness lives to celebrate it, will probably be unique in history.

States That Hang for Burglary.

Four men are to be executed in North Carolina on Feb. 26 for having committed burglary. This recalls the fact not generally known that three other States aside from North Carolina make hurglary a cap-

The Mission to the Onabache-Early History of Post Vincennes.

find it if possible, that gentleman caused

search to be made. The Beaubois memoii

was not found, but some other documents

I ten by Sieur de Vincennes himself, which

furnish more information as to the found-

ing of the post than has ever been in the

possession of Indiana historians before.

One of the Vincennes letters was written

three years. It also furnishes evidence

that there was no French settlement at

this point prior to the founding of the post,

the statement being expressly made that in

1733 the only buildings there were the fort,

or stockade, and two houses within it. The

danger of attack by hostile Indians at this

point was the greater because at this time

there were no friendly Indians-in fact,

no Indians at all-located on the Ouabache

within the boundaries of Louisiana. Mr.

site of Vincennes prior to the French set-

that. As we have seen, the original

project was to have Sieur de Vincennes in-

duce the Ouiatanons to remove to the

lower Ouabache to serve as a protection

against the Southern Indians. He did not

succeed in this, but he did induce the

Bienville's letter of June 22, 1737, it was his

at "the mouth of the Ohio"-that is, the

bash and the latter river held the name

was prevented, and the post was placed at

Vincennes, because the Indians refused to

go any lower down. And after the disas-

of Sieur de Vincennes, St. Ange reported

that the greater part of the Piankeshaws

had abandoned the post, and 'returned to

taeir old village on the Vermillion.' The

boundary line between Louisiana and Can-

ada crossed the Wabash about the site of

Terre Haute, and consequently this Planke-

shaw village was in Canada. There was

no Indian village on the Ouabache be-

acter of Father Beaubois, and of the rival-

ries and jealousies among the different

priestly orders. Beaubois went over to

France to secure missionaries for various

posed convent at New Orleans. An ac-

count of the journey of this party is con-

tained in some letters written by one of

the nuns, and shows the perils of travel

fascination of romance, and Mr. Dunn has

probably supplied material here that will

foundation for an historical novel.

serve some future fiction writer as the

an interesting addition to the publication.

Twentieth Century New Testament.

of the Old Testament and the original

language of the present time. It is not

likely that the King James version will

versions of the Bible will find an ever-in-

creasing number of readers. "The Twen-

this want, and essays to fill it by turning

eminent English scholars, representing

various religious denominations, and the

result is not a paraphrase or a revision of

previous translations, but an entirely new

translation from the original Greek in the

best English of the present time. The

new translation is pronounced by students

arly, conscientious and accurate piece of

work. It embraces the whole of the New

Testament, including the four Gospels, the

Acts, the various epistles or letters and

the book of Revelations. It would be im-

possible in a limited space to enumerate all

of the distinctive features of this transla-

tion as to arrangement, classification and

expression, but intelligent readers will find

them interesting and instructive. The trans-

lators say in a preface: "It is probable

that our translation will meet with a cold

reception from many. This was the case

with the King James version itself, when

it first made its appearance. Long after

that date many preferred to use the plain

and vigorous 'Geneva Version,' which, like

authority from church or state. Each suc-

cessive translation, indeed, has been re-

ceived with some amount of distrust by

those who have preferred the retention of

the familiar form of words to an accurate

ern language.

translation:

plentifully fed.

who will be com" "ted.

will inherit the earth.

they who will see God.

foundations are upon rock.

indeed is its downfall.

presentation of the meaning in more mod-

respecting this feeling the translators be-

lieve their work will commend itself to

students, readers and expounders of the

New Testament. Two familiar specimens

from the sermon on the mount may serve

as a sample of the style of the present

them that the kingdom of heaven belongs.

rivers rise, the winds blow and beat upon

"Happy are the sorrowful, for it is they

present translation, was without

But, while recognizing and

of the original everywhere as a most schol-

the New Testament directly from the orig-

If the Bible were to be translated now

Facsimiles of the Vincennes letters form

points in Louisiana and nuns for a pro-

Among other documents quoted are some

interesting glimpses of the char-

Plankeshaws to move. As appears

Dunn says: "It has often been surmised

Fleming H. Revell Company, Chicago. The Journal has had occasion to comment adversely from time to time on the general Life of Richard Wagner. inactivity of the Indiana Historical So-"Richard Wagner" is the title of a book ciety, but it is more willing to speak apwhich, in three parts, contains the great preciatively of what that body does composer's biography, a statement of achieve than to criticise its shortcomings. his artistic aims and a clear and Every now and then the society offers a concise explanation of the inception reason for its existence by producing a docand elaboration of his poetical and ument or paper which is the result of caremusical dramas. His life, on the practical ful research and a valuable addition to side, seems to have consisted of one longthe historical lore of the State. Such a continued struggle with adverse financial contribution is a recent publication enconditions, and, excepting Meyerbeer, for titled "The Mission to the Ouabache," of a brief season, with the entire body of which Jacob Platt Dunn is the author and musical authorities, who were united in compiler. It deals with the early history placing every possible obstacle in the way of Post Vincennes, accurate data concernof any recognition of his genius. His life, ing which have been very difficult to obtain. Facts about the life and personality of Sieur de Vincennes himself, who was fields of literary, simaginative and musical commandant of the post between 1730 and compositions, and, in this three-fold char-1736, and from whom it finally took its acter, he accomplished the work of three name, have been hard to find, and much men. Chapter I. Part II, is introduced by the question, "What was this man Wagner of his history is still buried in obscurity. trying to do?" The answer is, "Broadly The Wabash river, or "Ouabache," as the stated, the purpose of his life was to re-French had it, was in those days a thorform the lyric drama, to restore to it the artistic nature with which it was born, and oughfare for voyageurs, explorers and to bring it into direct relation to the life priests, and the region along its course, with Post Vincennes as a center, was the of the German people. His ideal was the scene of some of the most picturesque and highest form of the drama, with music as romantic history known to the Western the chief expository medium; and his most earnest desire to make that drama nacountry. The late Maurice Thompson took tional, both in its expression of the loftiest some of the events of a later period than that in this pamphlet as a basis for his artistic impulses of the Teutonic people and in their recognition of that fact." The four romance, "Alice of Old Vincennes." That chapters of Part II are worthy of especial tale, however, has drawn renewed attenstudy, embodying, as they do, the true idea tion to the place as a landmark of early history, and has helped to give lore conof music as an educator in the highest cerning it a popular and special interest. sense by arousing and exalting the higher The coming Louisiana Purchase Exposiemotions, and thus leading the spirit upward beyond the domain of the earthly and tion, which is already bringing forth many half-forgotten records and traditions conthe sensual. The third and last part excerning the occupation of the West and plains concisely and clearly the inception Southwest by the French, will be of benefit and elaboration of Wagner's great musical in emphasizing the importance of that dramas. Their source is found in the somewhat neglected and disregarded feamythological lore of various related nations ture of our history. and in the ancient legends of heroes and Mr. Dunn's researches leading to the heroines preserved by the bards and the production of this monograph began with minstrels and by them handed down an attempt to locate a memoir relative to through the centuries. Whether or not the importance of fortifying the Wabash, Wagner's fine creations are ever fully unwritten by Father Beaubois, a Jesuit priest derstood by the world, he is worthy once stationed at New Orleans, and alluded through them to be crowned as the musical to by Sommervogel, the Jesuit biographer. genius of the nineteenth century. The au-Sommervogel was not able to say whether thor of "Richard Wagner" is W. J. Henhe saw the document in the archives of derson, a musical critic, and author of the French government in Paris, or wheth-"Story of Music," "Preludes and Studies" er he found it in Canada. Request having and other books of musical character. G. been made of Consul General Gowdy to P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

heir own rabbis.

Beowulf. This poem in blank verse, by Samuel H. Church, is founded on the old Anglo-Saxon saga, "Beowulf," a charred copy of which in unpoetical form is preserved in the British Museum. That is a minstrel's song of hero deeds in which a period of four generations is covered, and is the oldest monument of the Anglo-Saxon language. This work is suggested by the other one, although the author has changed the scene, characters and incidents to such an extent that it is practically an original poem. It deals with warriors, sea waifs, swamp hags, fire dragons and other matters of little human interest, but the lines have rugged force. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Mother Goose's Menagerie.

Mother Hubbard's dog, the mouse that ran up the clock, the little dog that intention to have the establishment made | laughed, the cow that jumped over the moon, and others. There are some clever mouth of the Wabash (at that time the and highly colored illustrations by Peter Ohio was considered tributary to the Wa- Newell. Boston: Noyes, Platt & Co.

Other Books Received.

"Rev. Dr. Talkwell," a series of sketches by Dr. C. S. Carr, intended to enforce the and the value of practical piety. Light of Truth Publishing Company, Columbus, O. "Other Notes," short poems, mostly of sentiment, by Mary B. Hinton. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company.

Among the Publishers. Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses" and Ben-

jamin Kidd's "The Principles of Western Civilization" have just been published by The Macmillan Company. Another addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary series will be "The Standard Primary School Dictionary," announced for publication in the spring. It will contain the orthography, pronunciation and meaning of about 28,000 words, and will "sentiment which has kept the beacor at that time in France as well as in this retain all the essential features of the country. The pamphlet, in addition to its | Standard Dictionary and the Students'

historical value, has all the interest and Standard Dictionary. The rakish and picturesque pirate on the colored poster, issued by D. Appleton & Co. for Stockton's new novel, "Kate Bonnet; the Romance of a Pirate's Daughter," so well represents the actual, if secret, idea of what a pirate should be cherished by most readers of romance, that it is sure to draw interested attention to the book. It is, in short, a poster that "posts," Horace

Taylor is the designer. "The Book of a Hundred Houses" has just been issued by Messrs. Herbert S. Stone & Co., and forms a valuable guide pathize with, the present attitude of the English of that day, but the language and houses and apartments. It contains decessful houses, and through them innumer- and whose timidity surpassed even his able suggestions about furniture and decoed. It must do this or surrender its party | meaning of the original and the living | ration. This house will also bring out in the spring a cinematograph edition of Mr. H. J. Whigham's golf book.

"The Fighting Bishop"-a novel without a hero-by Mr. Herbert M. Hopkins, will be superstition, but revised and modernized published by the Bowen-Merrill Company about Feb. 20. Mr. Hopkins is an Ohlo man, and his home until recently has been in Toledo. He now occupies the chair of tieth Century New Testament" recognizes | Latin in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. "The Fighting Bishop" is his first book. and is a novel after the manner of the old nal Greek into modern English. The work | school, a story of family life, of a bishop has been done by a company of twenty | and of his sons and their sweethearts and wives.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. will publish in the latter part of February seven books of unusual interest. Three are novels by well-known authors, while the other four works are by authorities in their respective fields. The latter are: "The Hand of God in American History," Robert Ellis Thompson; "Irrigation, Frederick Haynes Newell, of the United States Geological Survey: "Verba Crucis," by Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, and "The Story of Pemaquid," by James Otis.

A book by Frances Theodora Parsons is announced by the Scribners for March publication. Its title, "According the Season, Talks About the Flowers in the Order of Their Appearance in the Woods and Fields," gives more than a hint of its purpose, which is, further stated, to act the part of day by day companion and guide to those who love nature and her ways. It is intended as a companion piece for the author's earlier volumes, "How to Know the Wild Flowers" and "How to Know the Ferns.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a number of important works for early pub- | Washington Post. Scotch-Irish; the Scot in North Britain, North Ireland and North America," by Charles A. Hanna. This book, it is said, will be of great value to all students of genealogy who are of Scotch descent. It has far wider scope than if it were simply a genealogical work, however, and will 'Happy are the poor-in spirit, for it is to probably be followed by a volume giving a detailed history of Scotch-Irish families in

Happy are the gentle, for it is they who Little, Brown & Co. will publish the following books of fiction this spring: "The | country says upon the subject of maga-"Happy are those that hunger and thirst Heroine of the Strait; or, A Romance of for the right, for it is they who will be Detroit in the Time of Pontiac," by Mary 'Happy are the merciful, for it is they Catherine Crowley, author of "A Daughter of New France; "The God of Things," by "Happy are the pure-in heart, for it is ciety novel; "The Eagle's Talon, a Romance of the Louisiana Purchase," "Every one, then, that listens to this Sheppard Stevens, author of "I am the King" and "The Sword of Justice," and "In teaching of mine and acts upon it may be the Country God Forgot," a tale of the are nothing more or less than embryo short ompared to a prudent man, who builds his house upon rock. Down comes the rain, the Southwest, by Frances Charles.

A volume on the Umbrian Towns, by J. the house-and yet it does not fall, for its W. and A. M. Cruikshank, will be added to "But every one that listens to this teach-Grant Allen's series of Historical Guides. ing of mine and does not act upon it may The authors have followed Grant Allen's be compared to a foolish man, who builds ideas in regard to this series, having had his house on sand. Down comes the rain. the rivers rise, the winds blow and strike the privilege of seeing him at work upon upon the house and it falls; and great the Guide to Venice. Perugia, Assist and Orvicto are treated exhaustively, but the love story, in spite of the critics, still "By the time Jesus had finished speaking | smaller cities, such as Montefalco, Trevi, | holds the place of honor. Love! People the crowd was greatly struck with His | Spoletto, etc., interesting from their ar- | are not tiring of love; they will never tire

teaching. For He was teaching them like | tistic and historic points of view, have not one who had authority, and not like one of been overlooked. They will be published by the A. Wessels Company, New York.

It is needless to say that the spirit and Stephen Phillips's poetic drama, "Ulysteachings of the New Testament are as ses," has met with a striking success in carefully preserved in this translation as in the old one. The work is published by the London, where it was produced on the stage Feb. 1 by Beerbohm Tree. The Daily Express considers it "the most strikingly imaginative production the present generation has witnessed." The Daily Telegraph is struck by the "lavish use of color in the riotous wooing of the suitors and the haunting lines of beautiful verses which fix themselves in the memory." The Daily Chronicle speaks of it as a "grandly designed and well-executed play." It will be published in America by the Macmillan Company,

D. Appleton & Co.'s February announcements include "Kate Bonnet," by Frank R. Stockton; "Scarlet and Hyssop," by E. F. Benson; "The Pageant and Ceremony of the Coronation." by Charles Eyre Pascoe; 'Practical Forestry," by Prof. John Gifford; "The Earth's Beginning," by Sir Robert Stawell Ball: "Financial Crises," by Theodore E. Burton; "Personal Memoirs of Philip Henry Sheridan," by Brigadier General Michael V. Sheridan; "A History of the United States Navy," by Edgar S Maclay: "History of Ancient Greek Laterature," by Harold N. Fowler, and "A Laboratory and Field Manual of Botany," by Otis W. Caldwell.

Mr. Sherwin Cody has made a collection of famous short stories which is to be published through A. C. McClurg & Co. this spring. Mr. Cody considers that his list represents typical masterpleces of this form of literature. It remains to be seen whether or not his readers will quarrel with the following list: "Patient Griselda, 'Aladdin." "Rip Van Winkle," "A Passion "A Child's Dream of in the Desert." Star." "A Princess's Tragedy." "The Gold " A Piece of String." "The Man Who Would be King," "Gavin Birse," the Stairs," "A Christmas Carol." Each story is introduced by an introduction by

Mr. Cody, critical and historical. Dr. Josiah Strong is about to put forth through the Baker & Taylor Company a volume entitled "The Next Great Awakening." Dr. Strong works on the theme that there were great religious awakenings in the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He believes that a revival will come in this century, but that it will be of a different nature. He points out that the revivals of the past have been incited by the preaching of certain neglected scriptural truths, and he devotes a part of his book to a summing up of those truths which he believes it necessary for the ministry of to-day to preach in order to bring about another religious awakening.

Current Periodicals.

The illustrations for Miss Mary Johnston's new novel, "Audrey," soon to be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will be from drawings by Mr. F. C. Yohn. A handsome poster for the book, in black and white, is his work. It represents the girl Audrey as she first appears in the story in her Cinderella rags. After twenty-five years of successful

work in Johns Hopkins University, President Gilman has resigned, and has written his reminiscences of those very full years for Scribner's Magazine, the first installment of which will appear in the March number. His recollections are filled with good stories about men of eminence in the world of science and literature. The Century's series of articles on "Col-

lecting" will begin in the March number with a paper by Philip G. Hubert, jr., on "A Bavarian Bric-a-brac Hunt," being the narrative of a roundabout search for a carved chest. Bavaria is considered an admirable stamping ground for collectors, and Mr. Hubert, besides giving a great deal of information, incidentally touches on the delights and weaknesses of the collecting fad.

The Engineering Magazine for February contains a number of interesting articles, including the continuations of G. Siebert's 'The Commercial Management of Engineering Works" and Jacques Boyer's "Constructive Work in Reinforced Concrete," which is copiously illustrated with photographic plates. Philip Dawson has a comparison of "English, American and Continental Engineering," as found in the construction and maintenance of traction power houses. "The Economy of Isolated Electric Plants" is treated by Isaac D. Parsons in a methodical study of actual working costs. There is the usual full review of the American, British and continental press, with the other routine departments. The recent steady and large growth of the advertising department of the magazine is continued, and speaks well for industrial opinion of the value of the publication.

ROOSEVELT ON THE WAR OF 1812.

Losses to America Through Lack of

Preparation for Fighting. President Roosevelt, in his chapter on "The War of 1812-15," in Clowes' history of "The Royal Navy," Little, Brown & Co., Boston, speaks of America's unprepared-

"Had America possessed a fleet of twenty ships of the line her sailors could have plied their trade unmolested; and the three years of war, with its loss in blood and money, would have been avoided. From the merely montetary standpoint such a navy would have been the cheapest kind of in surance; and morally its advantages would have been incalculable, for every American worth the name would have lifted his head higher because of its existence. But unfortunately for the Nation, it lacked the wisdom to see this, and it chose and rechose for the presidency Thomas Jefferson who avowed that his 'passion was peace philanthropy. Both Britain and America have produced men of the 'peace at any price' pattern; and in America, in one great crisis at least, these men cost the nation more in blood and wealth than the political leaders most recklessly indifferent to war have ever cost it. There never was a better example of the ultimate evil cause by a timid effort to secure peace, through the sacrifice of honor and the refusal to make preparations for war, than that afforded by the American people under the presidencies of Jefferson and Madison. Speaking of the lesson to be learned from

the war, he says: "There is unquestionably a great difference in fighting capacity, as there is a great difference in intelligence, between certain races. But there are a number of races, each of which is intelligent, each of which has the fighting edge. Among these races the victory in any contest will go to the man or the nation that has earned it by thorough preparation. This preparation was absolutely necessary in the days of sailing ships; but the need for it is even greater now, if it be intended to get full benefit from the delicate and complicated mechanism of the formidable war engines of the present day.

"No education will fit a coward, a fool, or a weakling for naval life. But, as a rule, the war fleets of great nations are neither commanded nor manned by cowards, fools, and weaklings; and among brave and intelligent men of different race stocks, when the day of battle comes, the difference of race will be found to be as nothing when compared with differences in thorough and

PUBLIC WANTS LOVE STORIES. This Is the Opinion of a Former Edi-

practical training in advance."

tor of Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Henry L. Nelson, formerly editor of Harper's Weekly, is the latest acquisition to the capital's literary set. He has made his home here on Seventeenth street, and announces his intention of spending his winters in Washington in the future. Mr. Nelson talks entertainingly of his experience as an editor, and it will doubtless be of interest to writers for the magazines to know what a veteran editor of one of the best periodicals in the

zine contributions. "The magazines," declared Mr. Nelson "want anything that can be attractively illustrated. To-day the public insists on A magazine article being entertained. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, a modern so- must be light, much lighter than in years gone by, must be capable of attractive illustration, and must contain plenty of anecdote. In fact, the average magazine article is often a series of anecdotes, which stories.

> "Then, you do not believe, with the critics, that the popularity of the short story is on the wane? "No. It is not true, whatever critics may say. Everything is tending toward this form of fiction. The idea that the love story is out of favor, too, is absurd. The psychological story may be dying out, because the public wants action, but the